

Hongkong Telegraph

No. 3786

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1894.

THIRTY DOLLARS
PER ANNUM.

Banks.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF
INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED£1,185,000
PAID-UP£ 668,600

BANKERS:

LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT
ACCOUNTS at the Rate of 2 per cent.
per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:—
For 12 Months.....5 per cent.
" 6 ".....4 " "
" 3 ".....3 " "

JOHN THURBURN,
Manager, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1894. [20]

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA,
LIMITED.

Authorized Capital.....£1,000,000
Subscribed Capital.....£ 500,000

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:—

D. Gillies, Esq., Chairman, Hongkong.
Chow Tung Shing, Esq.,
Chan Kit Shan, Esq.,
H. Stollerfoth, Esq.,
Kwan Hoi Chuen, Esq.,
Chief Manager,
— GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Branches:—London, Yokohama, Shanghai and
Amoy.

BANKERS:—

The Commercial Bank of Scotland.
Paisley Banking Co., and The Alliance Bank (Ld.)

Interest: 12 1/2 % on Fixed, 5 per Cent.
Hongkong, 16th November, 1893. [7]

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND
THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP.....£ 251,093.15.0

BANKERS:

CAPITAL & COUNTRIES BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:

No. 3, PRINCE STREET, LONDON.

BRANCHES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, HONGKONG AND
SHANGHAI.

AGENCIES:

PENANG, SINGAPORE AND YOKOHAMA.

RATES OF INTEREST.

ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS
and Fixed Deposits can be ascertained
on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange
business transacted.

CHARTREY INCHBALD,
Manager.

Hongkong, 6th November, 1893. [210]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,
AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE:—LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP.....£800,000
RESERVE FUND.....£300,000
HOLDERS.....£275,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT
ACCOUNTS at the Rate of 2 per cent. per
annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months.....5 per cent.
" 6 ".....4 " "
" 3 ".....3 " "

A. C. MARSHALL,
Manager, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1894. [563]

Intimations.

THE PHARMACY.

FLETCHER & Co. Dispensing and Retail
Chemists, Perfumers, Druggists Sundries
and Patent Medicine Vendors.

KEPLER'S MALTper dozen.....\$14.00
KEPLER'S MALT and OIL\$14.00
SCOTT'S EMULSION\$13.00
SCOTT'S EMULSION\$23.00

TOILET ACCESSORIES:—

Perfume Bottles, Cut Crystal, Combs, Brushes,
Sponges, Sponge Bags, Flesh Globes
and Belts.

Perfumes:—Pinaud, Atkinson, Colgate, Rick-
acker and Brown Perfumery Co.

Hongkong, 23rd September, 1893. [28]

"DERMATOL,"

MANUFACTURED BY FARWELL,
HIGHEST A.M.; its effect in stimulating
the closing up of WOUNDS, and in internal
administration against diarrhoea, is described as
amazing.

D. R. KNORR'S

LION BRAND
ANTIPYRINE.

(DOSE FOR ADULTS 15 TO 35 GRAINS TROY.)

Is the most approved and most efficacious
remedy in cases of HEADACHE, MIGRAINE,
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, FEVER,
TYPHUS, INFLUENZA, DENGUE, ERYSI-
PELAS, HOOPING COUGH, and many other
complaints. It is also the very best Antiseptic.

Highly recommended by the Medical Faculty.
Ask for Dr. KNORR'S ANTIPYRINE! Each
Tin bears the inventor's signature "Dr.
KNORR" in red letters.

To be had at every reputable Chemist and
Druggist.

Supplies constantly on hand at the China
Export Import and Bank Company.

Beware of spurious imitations.

Hongkong, 7th April, 1894. [445]

Insurances.

THE
STANDARD
ENDOWMENT
ASSURANCE.

1. AMONG THE MANY ADVANT-
AGES of this form of Assurance, the
following may be mentioned:—

(a)—It secures an immediate Provision
for wife and family or other
relatives in event of early death.

(b)—It provides a Fund for Retirement.

(c)—It supplies an excellent Investment
for the regular accumulation of
small fixed sums of money.

(d)—The Surrender and loan values are
larger than under ordinary Policies.

2. AFTER THE POLICY HAS BEEN
THREE YEARS IN FORCE—
should the Policy-holder wish to dis-
continue future payments—he will
be entitled to receive, on application,
a FREE PAID-UP POLICY for a
proportionate amount of the Sum
Assured, as explained in the Pros-
pectus.

Full particulars on application,

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents,

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

Hongkong, 8th August, 1893. [747]

THE TOKYO MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—TOKIO, JAPAN.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,200,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP.....\$ 600,000
GOVERNMENT GUARANTEE.....\$ 600,000

RESERVE FUND, 30th June, 1893.....\$ 448,551
SPECIAL RESERVE, Do.....\$ 134,097

TOTAL RESERVE.....\$ 682,648

THE Underwritten, Agents for the above
Company, are prepared to accept RISKS
at CURRENT RATES.

For the MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,
K. FUKUI,
Manager.

Hongkong, 12th April, 1894. [485]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000

The above Company is prepared to accept
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS,
&c. Policies granted to all parts of the world
payable at any of its Agencies.

CHAU TSEUNG FAT,
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE:

No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

Hongkong, 26th May, 1894. [180]

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED.)

CAPITAL, TAELS 600,000.....\$333,333.33
EQUAL TO.....\$318,000.00
RESERVE FUND.....\$318,000.00

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LEE SING, Esq., LO YEUK MOON, Esq.,
LOU TEO SHUN, Esq.

MANAGER.—HO AMEI.

MARINE RISKS ON GOODS, &c., taken
at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the
World.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAVA WEST.

Hongkong, 17th December, 1893. [97]

Intimations.

NOTICE.

BY decision of the BOARD OF DIRECTORS
of the BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE,
PARIS, an AGENCY of the BANK will be
OPENED HERE on the 1st July, 1894, under
the Management of Mr. EMILE MAYET.

J. MICHELOT,
General Inspector.

Hongkong, 26th June, 1894. [732]

MATRIMONY.

A YOUNG LADY, 21 years of age, Refined
and Good-looking, \$50,000 in her own
right, WISHES TO MARRY an honorable
Gentleman residing abroad.

Address confidentially: "W. T. B.,
P. O. Box 2334,
San Francisco, California.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

No. 57.

ON behalf of the CHEFOO COM-
MISSIONER OF CUSTOMS, the Under-
signed begs to Notify for the Information of all
whom it may concern, as follows:—

CUSTOM HOUSE,

Chefoo, 23rd June, 1894.

The Tsaotai having, with the approval of the
Consular Body, sanctioned a Rule for the
MEDICAL INSPECTION of, and, if necessary,
the Quarantining of Shipping from HONG-
KONG and CANTON, Vessels approaching
Chefoo from the ports named are required until
further ordered to HOIST A YELLOW FLAG at the
FOUR, and to anchor Two Miles outside Harbour
limits, pending inspection by the HEALTH
OFFICER of the Port.

H. ELGAR HOBSON,
Commissioner of Customs
for Kowloon and District.

Custom House,
Kowloon, 23rd June, 1894. [737]

Intimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

ICE CREAM FREEZERS, ICE CHIPPERS AND CHISELS,
ICE CHESTS.

ICE-WATER PITCHERS, ICE BOWLS, BUTTER COOLERS.

FILTERS

LEMON SQUEEZERS, LEMON JUICE EXTRACTORS.

WIND-PROOF LAMPS, VERANDAH LAMPS, PUNKAH LAMPS.

Hongkong, 3rd May, 1894

THE
HONGKONG HOTEL.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, "Kremlin"—A. B. C. Code.—TELEPHONE, No. 32.

PROPRIETORS.....THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL—the most commodious and best appointed Hotel in the Far East,
affords unequalled accommodation to travellers and others. It is situated in the centre of
the town, opposite the General Post Office and the Hongkong Club, adjacent to Pedder's Wharf
(the principal landing stage of the Colony) and in close proximity to the Banks and Shipping
Offices.

The HOTEL STEAM LAUNCH conveys passengers and baggage to and from all Mail Steamers.

THE TABLE D'HOTE, at separate tables, is supplied with every delicacy, the cuisine being
under experienced supervision.

THE BED-ROOMS, with adjoining Bath-rooms, are lofty and well ventilated, open on to
spacious Verandahs, are lighted by gas and fitted throughout with electric communications.

The Reading, Writing and Smoking Rooms, Ladies' Drawing Rooms, the new, Bar and public
BILLIARD ROOMS (Six English and American Tables) are fitted with every convenience.

THE WINES & SPIRITS are selected by an Expert and the BEST BRANDS only are supplied.

HYDRAULIC ASCENDING-ROOMS of the latest and most approved type convey passengers
and baggage from the Entrance Hall to each of the five floors above.

NIGHT PORTERS and WATCHMEN are continually on duty.

R. TUCKER,
Manager.

Hongkong, 17th November, 1893. [229]

W. BREWER.

HAS JUST RECEIVED.

MARK TWAIN'S NEW BOOK.

Tom Sawyer Abroad.

Mrs. Humphrey Ward's Marcella.

"Dodo" by Benson.

Constable's Hand Atlas of India.

Geographical Society Hints to Travellers.

Practical Paper Making.

Allison's Telephones and their Construction.

Chevaliers' Coster Songs.

Lindsay Gordon's Poems.

A. B. C. Telegraph Codes.

Dumb Bells.

Warner's New Natural History.

Academy Pictures.

FRENCH SALON PICTURES.

Gent's Brown Shoes.

do. Buckskin Shoes.

do. Calf Shoes.

Ladies' Brown Walking Shoes.

do. Calf Walking Shoes.

Large quantity cheap Novels.

Three Castles Cigarettes.

Marion's Photographic Dry Plates.

Japanned Tin Dred Boxes with good locks.

Instantaneous Stationery Cases.

Dumb Bells.

New Birthday Cards.

W. BREWER.

UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1894. [675]

KELLY & WALSH, LD.

SWEET CAPORAL CIGARETTES.

STRAIGHT CUT CIGARETTES.

FULL DRESS CIGARETTES.

THREE CASTLE CIGARETTES.

CAPSTAN TOBACCO.

STRONG,

MEDIUM,

MILD.

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED.

Hongkong, 19th June, 1894. [6]

CENTRAL HOTEL,
SHANGHAI.

Electric Lighting
throughout
the Premises.

THIS long-established SELECT Family Hotel, situated on the Bund, facing the river in the
centre of the Settlements, is now fitted with the latest modern improvements, including Bath
and Dressing Rooms ATTACHED to Suites and Single Rooms, with hot and cold water laid
on, DOUCHE, SHOWER, SPRAYS, etc., and heated to a comfortable temperature during winter.

COMMODOUS RECEPTION ROOM FOR VISITORS.

SEPARATE ROOMS FOR PRIVATE DINNER PARTIES, &c.

An Assistant attends on Passengers by Mail Steamers.

N.B.—Special reduced charges may be arranged for on application to the Manager.

F. E. REILLY,

PROPRIETOR.

DAWSON'S PERFECTION
OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

ALLISTON & CO., SOLE AGENTS, Hongkong and the Far East.

48, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 11th December, 1893. [45]

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Underigned has received instructions
to Sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON

SATURDAY, the 30th day of June, 1894.

AT 2.30 P.M.,

at his SALE ROOMS, Queen's Road.

SUNDRY HOUSEHOLD

FURNITURE, &c.,

Comprising:—

TAP-STRY-COVERED DRAWING-
ROOM SUITE.

MARBLE-TOP CENTRE and SIDE
TABLES.

BLACKWOOD TABLE, STOOLS and TEA-
POYS.

BEVELLED GLASS OVERMANTELS and
PICTURES.

CARPETS and RUGS.

GASALERS, CHANDELIERS & LAMPS.

EXTENSION DINING-TABLE, SIDE-
BOARD with BEVELLED GLASS BACK,

DINNER-WAGGON and CHIFFONNIERS.

CROCKERY, GLASS & PLATED WARE.

DOUBLE & SINGLE IRON BEDSTEADS,

WARDROBES with BEVELLED GLASS
DOORS, CHEST of DRAWERS, MARBLE-
TOP BUREAU with BEVELLED GLASS,

DRESSING TABLE and MARBLE-TOP
WASHSTAND.

Also,

The following, belonging to the Estate of the
late D. MACDONALD:—

ONE DESK and ONE BOOK-CASE.

ONE COTTAGE PIANO, (LANE, CRAWFORD
& Co.)

ONE JINRICK'S HA,

&c., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE:—As customary.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 26th June, 1894. [736]

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

No. 243.

THE following Particulars and Conditions of
Sale of Crown Land, by Public Auction,
to be held on the spot, on

MONDAY,

the 2nd day of July, 1894, at 3 P.M., are published
for general information.

By Command,
J. H. STEWART LOCKHART,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 16th June, 1894. [724]

Particulars and Conditions of the letting by
Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the
2nd day of July, 1894, at 3 P.M., by Order
of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of
CROWN LAND, in the Colony of Hongkong,
for a term of 999 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale.

Locality.

Boundary
Measure-
ments.

Contents in
Square feet.

Annual
Rate.

Useprice.

Quantity
of Land.

Shau-
ki-
wan
Road.

1301 1301 1301 1301 39,000 90 1890

FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD

BY

AUCTION,

(but on no account by private contract
beforehand),

as a

GOING CONCERN,

on September 1st, 1894, at

Mr. JNO. W. HALL'S SALE ROOMS,

Yokohama, Japan

time! "ready, aye ready." Why can't all the Great Powers see this?

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

THE PLAGUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH." DEAR SIR,—They count that as an enjoyment, which upon experience, they find a plague and a great calamity.

Much has been written and much has been said about the Plague which is now with us, and some of the words used as definitions are hardly correct. I see that H.E. The Governor informs the Secretary of State for the Colonies that the Plague is "endemic." I do not think that the word "endemic" is right, for after reading up past history no one can doubt that the Bubonic plague has time and time again had full swing and sway in Europe and in Asia. Now, Sir, the word "endemic" is derived from two Greek terms signifying "in" and "the people" and the meaning of the two words is "Familiar to a nation or people." Let us also see what the word "epidemic" means, and we find that the meaning is a two-fold namely Common to, or affecting, a whole people, or a great number in a community prevalent, general.

Burnet says "It was an epidemic sin of the nation." The other meaning of the word epidemic is that which is generally prevailing and afflicting great numbers. "An epidemic disease is one of which the cause acts upon numbers of people at the same time from its wide diffusion as through meteorological influences." Let us take the word "Contagion" (Latin *contagio*) and we find that it has three meanings which are as follows:

(1) "That which is the means of transmitting a disease from one person to another by direct or indirect contact."

(2) "That which serves as a medium or agency to transmit disease. Shakespeare has written 'And will he steal out of his wholesome bed to dare the vile contagion of the night; and thus Milton—"

Let us be diligent to the inward parts
The soul grows dotted by contagion."

(3) The act or means of propagating influence or effect.

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, I beg to state that in my belief the plague here is not endemic, but an "epidemic."

Yours faithfully,
GEO. J. PHILLIPPO.

Hongkong, 26th June, 1894.

NEWS BY THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The following telegrams from our San Francisco exchanges were "crowded out" of last night's issue:

New York May 21th.
The Herald's Buenos Aires correspondent cables: "In the settlement of the trouble between Argentina and Portugal the latter Government makes ample apology to Argentina for violation of her rights in retreating the Brazilian rebels who had escaped from the Portuguese, war ship *Albuquerque* and taken refuge on the Argentine vessel."

Word comes from the Herald's correspondent in Montevideo that Minister Menaes de Brazil has gone to Rio Janeiro to confer with President Peleto relative to plans for forming a cordon around the rebels by cavalry and regiments of the line, leaving the artillery to guard the interior towns.

Large districts in Cera have been devastated by floods.

A leading bank manager here declares the present rise in gold is unwarranted, and entirely due to speculation. The stock of gold in the banks is \$10,000,000.

Belgrade, May 21th.
The authorities have discovered a secret cartridge factory whence millions of cartridges have been sent to the interior of the kingdom.

Berlin, May 21th.
There was a great explosion in the military balloon department on Tempelplatz at 3:45 o'clock this morning.

THE INVASION OF KOREA.

The information at present available concerning the present state of affairs in Korea indicates the taking up of a very bold front on the part of the Japanese, whose forces at the time of latest advices were separated from the Chinese troops by a distance of only some 45 miles. On Wednesday, the 13th inst., the Japanese troops were landed at Chemulpo, whilst the harbour and adjacent islands were strongly fortified. The troops numbered 1,000 infantry, in full marching order, equipped with the Browning rifle, and supplied with 150,000 rounds of ammunition, and were subject to the strictest discipline, and appeared to be an exceedingly serviceable body of men. They were billeted upon the Japanese residents in Chemulpo, and were warned by their officers to behave themselves, remember their duty to their country, and that they had to protect their nationals. This good advice was certainly acted upon, and so quietly did they conduct themselves, that their departure at four o'clock one morning for Seoul was not discovered until some time afterwards. The march to Seoul, a distance of 27 miles, tried the men severely, as the weather was very hot, and not suited to the heavy equipment of the soldiers. The march to Seoul was conducted as if operations were being carried on in a hostile country, the road being commanded at various points by howitzers and Gatling guns. In Seoul the troops were billeted upon the Japanese residents, and the marines who had preceded them returned to Chemulpo. The Chinese meanwhile were engaged about forty-five miles away dispersing the rebels, whom they are said to have crushed. Every blog was being managed with the greatest secrecy, and, to say the least, the impression prevalent in Seoul was that the Japanese troops having come to the country, some very strong reasons would have to be adduced to get them to withdraw.

A telegram received by the local officials from Tientsin states that the Viceroy Li has telegraphed to General Yeh, Commander-in-Chief of Chihli, now in command in Korea, to encamp where he is (Hueigow) and await developments, but not to enter Seoul at present, so as to avoid the possibility of a conflict with the Japanese troops in that city.—N. C. Daily News.

CHINA AND THE WEST.

A NATIVE LAMENT.

A writer in the *Shanghai* of the 20th June, says the N. C. Daily News, made a comparison between the foreign consuls, teachers, merchants, doctors, missionaries, artisans and labourers, etc., in China, and Chinese representing the same classes abroad, and arrived at a determination the reverse of favourable to his own countrymen. In every case, says the writer, Chinese abroad are all but non-existent; that is to say, Chinese consuls have no power to punish their own subjects in foreign countries; travellers sent to foreign countries have always been members of the *flâneur* who know nothing about judging the relative merits of the two sides, now

inventors in machinery, etc. Merchants sending their products abroad, such as tea and silk, suffer from foreign combinations against them, so that many houses have been compelled lately to close their doors, while on the other hand foreign merchants in China have the free run of the country, do what they like—make their own terms in such a way that foreign imports increase daily. Foreign merchants are increasing in numbers, they are waxing exceedingly fast on the land, with the best of protection against ill-treatment—and the Chinese merchants in foreign countries? Frequently come the news that Chinese merchants and labourers are being ill-treated by Government or people, here or there. The Chinese Government shows itself unable to protect its own people, and there is an end of it. As for country duties on imports and exports, each country receives its own, but beyond this, foreigners in China seize hold of river fronts, embank them, build houses, build like forests and then, assuming the rôle of masters, collect tonnage dues, house taxes, etc., as if those places were some colony of their own country! Where have Chinese merchants done the like in foreign lands? If they are left alone to consider themselves free traders, they would flourish as the Chinese like bees in China; but ever such a phenomenon as a Chinese missionary been heard of abroad? So with doctors and pharmacists, they are *not* abroad. Chinese are patronising foreign doctors and medicines in increasing numbers, but seldom indeed, does a foreigner consult a native doctor.

FOOCHOW NOTES.

FOOCHOW, 23rd June, 1894.

The stock of rice is again in short, causing an advance in price of 20 cents per picul. It is reported that the Viceroy has despatched two transports for supplies, one to Taiwan and one to Shanghai.

It is heard that up-country dealers in tea who used to bring down their tea and broken leaf to this market largely in bags are now using half-chests for the reason that the *li* officers were in the habit of inspecting the contents of the bags by piercing them with a hollowed iron scoop, whereby far more tea than was necessary was retained as a perquisite or squeeze.

The Au-kwang magistrate, in passing along a street in his chair last week, saw two native women fighting, each holding the other by the hair with one hand, while the other was used in dealing blows. On enquiry it was found that the fighting was about money matters. The magistrate reprimanded them severely for such unseemly behaviour in the public streets, and sentenced them each to a hundred blows on the cheek with a piece of leather.

A tea boat from the country collided with a sampan in the river near the Hsien-jong jetty on Saturday last which resulted in the upsetting of the sampan, and its two occupants being thrown into the water. One of them swam to the shore, and the other, after hanging for a long time on a plank, was rescued by some friends who went off to his assistance. The sampan owner lost a good many dollars through the accident, as well as most of his goods and chattels.

We hear of some sportsmen in the country playing *bird* on the much-hated *li* officers of the locality. They claimed to be grading the tax on some bags of tea, the bags really being filled with rubbish, and the more the runners shouted at them the faster and the further they went. A chase consequently took place, and when it was thought that they had got the runners a convenient distance from the station they turned upon them, reviled them for demanding the tax upon what was not tea, and gave them a good thrashing.

On Wednesday last a Chinaman entered a restaurant in the city with the apparent intention of obtaining some refreshment, but very quickly picked a quarrel with the proprietor, and from words they fell to blows. The visitor left the house dreadfully mauled, fell sick when he got home, and was considered to be in a precarious state the next morning. This did not suit his family at all, so they forthwith carried him to the restaurant and let him at the front door. What became of him we did not hear, but the establishment was at once closed, and the proprietor with his family and servant's all fled.

In the district of Loo-noon a few days ago a traveller, passing through, begged a night's lodging in a family house, which was granted him. The next morning he was found dead in his bed. On a search being made for some clue that might lead to ascertaining who he was and where he came from, a letter and a bundle containing nearly \$100 were found. The master of the house sent for the addressee of the letter and delivered it to him, together with the money, which was proved by the letter to be for him, narrating at the same time the uncomfortable circumstance of the stranger dying in his house. The family of the deceased man on being communicated with arrived at the house very late, buried the man, and then went away.

The magistrate gave the case in favour of the defendant, and reprimanded the plaintiffs for troubling an hospitable and clearly innocent man.—Echo.

SHANTUNG NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Wellin, June 11th.
The unfortunate scrimmage in the south-west part of the province between the Roman Catholic converts and their neighbours is still somewhat of a mystery. The wildest rumours are afloat as to the cause of the trouble. Only yesterday the writer had to contradict one of these, which reported that the foreigners had risen against the Chinese government, and were vanquished and slain! We are daily called upon to calm the fears of our Chinese friends who are amazed at our indifference in the midst of what Dame Rumour would fain make a serious predicament. So far as I can learn, no foreigner was directly a party to the affair, and it was probably nothing more than the usual climax of a long-standing feud between villages. At least everything in more than just a year ago when such anti-foreign feeling existed that it was supposed a long time would pass before the attitude of the populace would become at all friendly. Relief has come from an unexpected quarter. The officials of this region seem to be vying with each other in their kindnesses shown to the resident foreigners. The *Chang* recently invited one of the American missionaries to his *pan*, where after sitting for his photograph he courteously showed his visitor the inner mysteries of the official residence, and then invited him to sit down to a goodly feast with only the host present. During the progress of the *menue* the chief topic was Christianity, its aims, value, and meaning. The populace here has been correspondingly friendly of late. Like people, like priest, or vice versa.

The wheat has been safely garnered. The crop throughout the general and southern part of the province has been unusually good, but the north-west and extreme east seem to have suffered from drought. It would be useless to venture any prediction as to the growing crops until after the rainy season, which is the annual source of anxiety to the farmer.

The financial market is at last feeling the effect of the depression in silver questions. At all the interior cities the rate is rapidly falling. The present cash rate for the Shanghai is 1.360 copper cash. The same fall in the cash value of silver is reported from the west and south, though there may be local causes for this as well as the general cause, to wit, an abnormal market.—N. C. Daily News.

SIAM NOTES.

Bangkok, June 16th.

The Siam School Board are sending to England for another master for Susan Kularn. Messrs. Kellogg and Bagnall, of the Korat Railway contractor's staff, are going home shortly.

M. Pully, one of the chief sub-contractors on the Korat line, is suing Murray Campbell for some Tcs. 12,000, on account of work done. About half the amount has been paid into Court—the dispute as to the balance will be settled in the British Consulate on the 26th instant.

On Tuesday night a Cingalese was seriously assaulted by two hired assassins—a Siamese and an Indian—while standing near the theatre on the New Road, at Bangkok. His head was laid open. He quietly walked to the Hospital and got the wound hemmed by Dr. Hays, after which he went back, asked the two men to go with him to the adjacent post station to get help—and on arrival gave them into custody.

We understand that the action to recover Tcs. 35,000, brought against Dr. Cheek in the American Consulate last year, by the widow of Mon Chao Rachawongsi, has been settled in favour of the plaintiff, the defendant admitting the debt. It will be remembered that the plaintiff alleged that Dr. Cheek borrowed Tcs. 30,000 from her husband in 1890, at 24 per cent per annum, and the defendant said he had repaid it, and that the promissory note was a fraud.

Last month a crazy priest attracted large crowds to Ayutthia by proclaiming his ability to cure all known diseases as well as any patent medicine, and ending up with the announcement that he was going to ascend heavenwards without any balloon or other mundane aid. Like "Professor" Laurence, he first secured a good deal of loot from the spectators, and then committed to start flying. He has therefore been arrested by the Ayutthia authorities as a fraud, and sent down here.

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation have had the misfortune to lose another promising member of the staff of their local branch within a short period. On June 14th, at noon, Mr. A. W. J. Carr, sub-manager of an attack of pneumonia and kidney complications, brought on by a severe cold contracted about a week before. This was the first of a series of losses which have been connected with the Bank for a little over eighteen months, having come up here from the Singapore branch about six months ago. The interment, which took place at 8 a.m. to-day, was largely attended.

A good deal of feeling has been aroused in local marionette circles during the last few days owing to the attitude assumed by Dr. Deunier's towards his colleagues. A month or so ago a letter from the German ship *Hyos* was sent to hospital on account of an attack of something resembling typhoid. A few days ago the Captain, who was preparing to start for Rio, inquired if the man was fit to be sent on board again. Dr. Hays was of opinion that he could go, as he was much better, and would probably be all right again after a week or ten days' rest. The German Consul, when the usual formalities were commenced, asked Dr. Deunier's opinion as to the man's condition, and was furnished with one totally at variance with that of Dr. Hays. Dr. Nibbeling was then appealed to, and he entirely endorsed the latter, but still Dr. Deunier held out. Then Dr. Menary, of the *Swift*, had a look at the sailor, and he also expressed his belief that the man was fit to go. Yet in the face of these three opinions the German Consul, on the *18th inst.* of Dr. Deunier, not only refused to let him go on board, but insisted upon Captain Deunier's depositing security for his maintenance for the next six months, although his owners had already lost \$500 through the ship's delay! The matter is to be represented at Berlin, and it is probable that more will be heard of it.—Siam Observer.

Bangkok, 16th June.

Nothing certain has transpired regarding the return of his Majesty to Bangkok.

We are authorised to state that his Majesty's Government entirely disapproves of the injurious comments which have appeared in a certain section of the local press concerning the incidents which have momentarily checked the solution of the Phra Vot trial. And we can affirm that, whatever differences of view may exist between Prince Devawongse, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and the representative of the French Republic, the relations between them are always courteous, and marked by a mutual desire to arrive at a satisfactory solution of the matters at issue between their respective Governments.—Bangkok Times.

NEWCHWANG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

16th June.
Reports of the disturbances in the Nanganshan and Hualien districts have probably already reached you, and unlike the proverbial rolling stone, have no doubt gained rather than lost by the journey. The following account we hope may not be devoid of interest to your readers, though we feel it incumbent upon us to omit various sensational details, the same not bearing the stamp of authenticity. During the month of 17th years of Kuang Hsi's reign orders were given by the Chinese Government to the several Taoists and magistrates to have all unoccupied ground and river foreshore measured and reported upon with the object of imposing taxes, the aforesaid ground having been for generations entirely free from any such imposition. The innovation was successfully resisted, and the matter allowed to rest. In April, however, another attempt was made and carried out in some parts successfully, but on reaching the above-mentioned districts the peasants rose to a man, compelling the local authorities to retire. This lamentable piece of radicalism, or advanced socialism, was reported to Tiao Tao-ling, in command of the soldiers, the latter at once sending 1,000 Hunan Braves to enforce taxation. A somewhat sanguinary conflict ensued, about 1,300 peasants being killed as against 300 soldiers, including the magistrate of Hualien-shan. His Excellency, coming to the very sensible conclusion that the affair was not of sufficient importance to warrant further bloodshed, retired in good order, and the districts have once more gained their desired immunity, but at the expense of 1,300 lives.

To revert to subjects more nearly touching the interests and welfare of our community, we may mention the arrival at this port of Dr. Robinson, the very able representative of Dr. Perkins and Ivy, and we have no doubt that any queries requiring soothing may be left with confidence to his treatment.—N. C. Daily News.

"YOUR LIFE IS NOT WORTH A STRAW."

Not worth a straw, oh? Then it was worth just nothing—nothing at all. Who has not seen that companion's shroud since he expressed absolute weariness? A straw? The wind blows it away, fire burns it up, cattle tread it in the mud, it rots by the roadside. What of it? Who cares for a straw?

Yet this is exactly what a doctor recently said to one of his patients. "Your life is not worth a straw." How much is a doctor worth who will speak so to one that trusts him, and has no hope but in his skill? For my part, if he were up for sale at auction, I would bid one straw for him—no more. Even if what he said was true, he had no right to say it. Such a doctor is more likely to kill with his tongue than to cure with his drugs.

A woman tells the story, and she tells it well. If it doesn't sound like the truth, then I don't know what ever does. The dates and the facts are all there, plain and orderly.

"In the summer of 1878," she says, "I found myself feeling tired, languid, low-spirited, and weak. I felt as if some evil were about to happen. My appetite was poor, and after eating I had extraordinary pain at my loins and sides. There was a horrible gnawing pain at the pit of my stomach, and a rising in the throat as if I should choke. My head felt as though I had a ton weight on it. Gradually I got worse, and for months could take only liquid food. At night I lay awake for hours together."

"Later on I suffered greatly from nervous prostration. My legs trembled and shook as I feared to fall. If a knock came to the door I trembled from head to foot. I had frequent attacks which began with palpitation of the heart and sudden stoppage of the breath. At these times I was speechless and helpless. One day I lost nearly a couple, cold and bloodless, my fingers and lips having turned black. After a while this would pass off, leaving me weak and prostrate. I got so emaciated and thin that I was only a bag of bones, and so weak I had to take hold of the furniture to steady myself as I crossed the room. As time went on the nervousness and forebodings of evil so increased that I feared I should go out of my mind. The neighbours said it would be a mercy if the Lord would release me from my sufferings."

"In this condition I continued for over four years, during which time I consulted five doctors, but nothing they gave me did any good. They all said my ailment was heart disease, and one said, 'Your life is not worth a straw.'"

"In 1881 I gave up taking physic, as I felt that nothing would save me. In May, 1882, ten years ago, a lady (Mrs. Richardson) called at my house, told me of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and strongly advised me to try it. I did so, and felt somewhat better after the first bottle, and by the time I had taken three bottles I was completely cured. From that time I have had no return of the attack, and am so strong I can do any kind of work. But for Seigel's Syrup I should have been in my grave long ago. I wish others to know this, and will answer any who call or write." (Signed) EMMA WICKENDEN, wife of William Wickenden, gardener, Farnborough Villa, 128, Motter Road, Thornton Heath, March 17th, 1893.

So it turned out that her life was not worth a straw, but worth a whole golden harvest of health and better days. Yet no thanks to the doctors. Her complicated symptoms puzzled and alarmed them. To be sure, but why? Is it not the doctor's duty to understand the patient's *most* seriously? Just as a lawyer should know the law, or a pilot the rocks, tides, and lights of a coast. Had some of these medical men known that Mrs. Wickenden's malady was indigestion and dyspepsia, and not heart disease, they might possibly have relieved her. But, confused by the symptoms, they were blind to the cause. We may well wonder if there are many such doctors in England.

Cases like this show that the clear right belonged to Mother Seigel; and to her remedy those of people in this country are indebted for physical salvation when, in very truth, their lives seemed as straws. Remember this was ten years ago, and the malady has not returned, showing that the cure was a permanent one.—Advt.

Intimations.

Yet this is exactly what a doctor recently said to one of his patients. "Your life is not worth a straw." How much is a doctor worth who will speak so to one that trusts him, and has no hope but in his skill? For my part, if he were up for sale at auction, I would bid one straw for him—no more. Even if what he said was true, he had no right to say it. Such a doctor is more likely to kill with his tongue than to cure with his drugs.

A woman tells the story, and she tells it well. If it doesn't sound like the truth, then I don't know what ever does. The dates and the facts are all there, plain and orderly.

"In the summer of 1878," she says, "I found myself feeling tired, languid, low-spirited, and weak. I felt as if some evil were about to happen. My appetite was poor, and after eating I had extraordinary pain at my loins and sides. There was a horrible gnawing pain at the pit of my stomach, and a rising in the throat as if I should choke. My head felt as though I had a ton weight on it. Gradually I got worse, and for months could take only liquid food. At night I lay awake for hours together."

"Later on I suffered greatly from nervous prostration. My legs trembled and shook as I feared to fall. If a knock came to the door I trembled from head to foot. I had frequent attacks which began with palpitation of the heart and sudden stoppage of the breath. At these times I was speechless and helpless. One day I lost nearly a couple, cold and bloodless, my fingers and lips having turned black. After a while this would pass off, leaving me weak and prostrate. I got so emaciated and thin that I was only a bag of bones, and so weak I had to take hold of the furniture to steady myself as I crossed the room. As time went on the nervousness and forebodings of evil so increased that I feared I should go out of my mind. The neighbours said it would be a mercy if the Lord would release me from my sufferings."

"In this condition I continued for over four years, during which time I consulted five doctors, but nothing they gave me did any good. They all said my ailment was heart disease, and one said, 'Your life is not worth a straw.'"

"In 1881 I gave up taking physic, as I felt that nothing would save me. In May, 1882, ten years ago, a lady (Mrs. Richardson) called at my house, told me of Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and strongly advised me to try it. I did so, and felt somewhat better after the first bottle, and by the time I had taken three bottles I was completely cured. From that time I have had no return of the attack, and am so strong I can do any kind of work. But for Seigel's Syrup I should have been in my grave long ago. I wish others to know this, and will answer any who call or write." (Signed) EMMA WICKENDEN, wife of William Wickenden, gardener, Farnborough Villa, 128, Motter Road, Thornton Heath, March 17th, 1893.

So it turned out that her life was not worth a straw, but worth a whole golden harvest of health and better days. Yet no thanks to the doctors. Her complicated symptoms puzzled and alarmed them. To be sure, but why? Is it not the doctor's duty to understand the patient's *most* seriously? Just as a lawyer should know the law, or a pilot the rocks, tides, and lights of a coast. Had some of these medical men known that Mrs. Wickenden's malady was indigestion and dyspepsia, and not heart disease, they might possibly have relieved her. But, confused by the symptoms, they were blind to the cause. We may well wonder if there are many such doctors in England.

Cases like this show that the clear right belonged to Mother Seigel; and to her remedy those of people in this country are indebted for physical salvation when, in very truth, their lives seemed as straws. Remember this was ten years ago, and the malady has not returned, showing that the cure was a permanent one.—Advt.

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

REQUIRED FOR MARRIED COUPLE and CHILD, FURNISHED ROOMS on the higher levels with or without BOARD.

Apply to B. B. H., c/o Hongkong Telegraph Office, Hongkong, 27th June, 1894. 1738

Intimations.

THE UNDERIGNED have been appointed Agents for Messrs. ERNEST IRVY & Co.'s brands of Champagne at this Port and in China:—

CARTE D'OR. per 6 mag. per 1 doz. qts. per 2 doz. pints. \$31 \$33

COSE BLANCHE. per 1 dozen quarts. per 2 dozen pints. \$30 \$32

CALDECK, MACGREGOR & Co., Wine and Spirit Merchants, Hongkong, 21st May, 1894. (607)

CHAMPAGNES.

THE Underigned have been appointed Agents for Messrs. ERNEST IRVY & Co.'s brands of Champagne at this Port and in China:—

CARTE D'OR. per 6 mag. per 1 doz. qts. per 2 doz. pints. \$31 \$33

COSE BLANCHE. per 1 dozen quarts. per 2 dozen pints. \$30 \$32

CALDECK, MACGREGOR & Co., Wine and Spirit Merchants, Hongkong, 21st May, 1894. (607)

Intimations.

THE Underigned have been appointed Agents for Messrs. ERNEST IRVY & Co.'s brands of Champagne at this Port and in China:—

CARTE D'OR. per 6 mag. per 1 doz. qts. per 2 doz. pints. \$31 \$33

COSE BLANCHE. per 1 dozen quarts. per 2 dozen pints. \$30 \$32

CALDECK, MACGREGOR & Co., Wine and Spirit Merchants, Hongkong, 21st May, 1894. (607)

CHAMPAGNES.

THE Underigned have been appointed Agents for Messrs. ERNEST IRVY & Co.'s brands of Champagne at this Port and in China:—

CARTE D'OR. per 6 mag. per 1 doz. qts. per 2 doz. pints. \$31 \$33

COSE BLANCHE. per 1 dozen quarts. per 2 dozen pints. \$30 \$32

CALDECK, MACGREGOR & Co., Wine and Spirit Merchants, Hongkong, 21st May, 1894. (607)

Intimations.

THE Underigned have been appointed Agents for Messrs. ERNEST IRVY & Co.'s brands of Champagne at this Port and in China:—

CARTE D'OR. per 6 mag. per 1 doz. qts. per 2 doz. pints. \$31 \$33

COSE BLANCHE. per 1 dozen quarts. per 2 dozen pints. \$30 \$32

CALDECK, MACGREGOR & Co., Wine and Spirit Merchants, Hongkong, 21st May, 1894. (607)

CHAMPAGNES.

THE Underigned have been appointed Agents for Messrs. ERNEST IRVY & Co.'s brands of Champagne at this Port and in China:—

CARTE D'OR. per 6 mag. per 1 doz. qts. per 2 doz. pints. \$31 \$33

COSE BLANCHE. per 1 dozen quarts. per 2 dozen pints. \$30 \$32

CALDECK, MACGREGOR & Co., Wine and Spirit Merchants, Hongkong, 21st May, 1894. (607)

Intimations.

THE Underigned have been appointed Agents for Messrs. ERNEST IRVY & Co.'s brands of Champagne at this Port and in China:—

CARTE D'OR. per 6 mag. per 1 doz. qts. per 2 doz. pints. \$31 \$33

COSE BLANCHE. per 1 dozen quarts. per 2 dozen pints. \$30 \$32

CALDECK, MACGREGOR & Co., Wine and Spirit Merchants, Hongkong, 21st May, 1894. (607)

CHAMPAGNES.

THE Underigned have been appointed Agents for Messrs. ERNEST IRVY & Co.'s brands of Champagne at this Port and in China:—

CARTE D'OR. per 6 mag. per 1 doz. qts. per 2 doz. pints. \$31 \$33

COSE BLANCHE. per 1 dozen quarts. per 2 dozen pints. \$30 \$32

CALDECK, MACGREGOR & Co., Wine and Spirit Merchants, Hongkong, 21st May, 1894. (607)

Intimations.

THE Underigned have been appointed Agents for Messrs. ERNEST IRVY & Co.'s brands of Champagne at this Port and in China:—

CARTE D'OR. per 6 mag. per 1 doz. qts. per 2 doz. pints. \$31 \$33

COSE BLANCHE. per 1 dozen quarts. per 2 dozen pints. \$30 \$32

CALDECK, MACGREGOR & Co., Wine and Spirit Merchants, Hongkong, 21st May, 1894. (607)

CHAMPAGNES.

THE Underigned have been appointed Agents for Messrs. ERNEST IRVY & Co.'s brands of Champagne at

The Share Market.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

BANKS.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—98 per cent.
The National Bank of China, Ltd.—on £8.00
paid up—\$24. buyers.
The National Bank of China, Ltd.—Founders'
shares, nominal.
The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—
nominal.
The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—
Founders' shares—£5. buyers.
CHINESE LOANS.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—11 per cent.
premium.

MARINE INSURANCES.
Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$130 per
share, sellers.
China Traders' Insurance Company—\$643 per
share, sellers.
North China Insurance—£15. 170 per share,
sellers.
Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$143 per
share, buyers.
Yantai Insurance Association—\$73. buyers.
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—£15. 15
per share.
The Straits Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$12.25 per
share, sales and sellers.

FIRE INSURANCES.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$1774 per
share, buyers.
China Fire Insurance Company—\$793 per share,
buyers.
The Straits Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$15 per
share, sales and buyers.

SHIPPING.
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—
\$25 per share, buyers.
China and Manila Steam Ship Company—\$65.
buyers.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited
—\$33. buyers.
Douglas Steamship Company—\$48. buyers.
China Mutual Shippers Co., Ltd.—(Preference)—
£6 per share, nominal.
China Mutual Shippers Co., Ltd.—(Ordinary)—
£1 per share, nominal.

REFINERIES.
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$160
per share, sellers.
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$38.
buyers.

MINING.
Punjab Mining Co.—(Ordinary)—\$6 per share,
sellers.
Punjab Mining Co.—(Preference)—\$1.90 per
share, sellers.
The Rajah Gold Mining Co., Limited—\$4.50 per
share, sellers.
The New Imperial Gold Mining Co., Limited—
\$10 per share, buyers.
Société Française des Charbonnages du Tonkin
—£20 per share, sellers.
The Yekim Mining and Trading Co., Limited—
£7.50, sellers.

DECKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.
Hongkong and Wharves Dock Company—85
per cent. premium, sellers.
Geo. Peck & Co., Limited—\$21 per share,
sellers.
Hongkong and Wharves Dock and Godown
Company—\$3.60 per share, buy 18.
Wanchai Wharves Co., Ltd.—\$40 per share,
sellers.

HOTELS.
Hongkong Hotel Company—\$114 per share,
sellers.
Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures
—\$101.
The Shamrock Hotel Co., Limited—\$2 per
share, sellers.

LANDS AND BUILDING.
The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Limited—
\$10 per share, sellers.
The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Limited—
\$5.15, sellers.
The West Point Buildings Co., Limited—\$24
per share, sellers.
Humphreys' Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.—\$14
per share, sellers.

DISPENSARIES.
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$98, sales and
buyers.
Dakin, Crutchfield & Co., Limited—\$14 per
share, buyers.

MISCELLANEOUS.
Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$64 per
share, sellers.
H. G. Brown & Co., Limited—\$4 per share,
buyers.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company,
Limited—\$105 per share, buyers.
Hongkong Gas Company—\$125 per share,
buyers.
Hongkong Ice Company—\$73 per share, sales
and buyers.
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—
\$40 per share, sales and sellers.
The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Limited—
\$3 per share, sales and buyers.
The Green Island Cement Co.—\$6, sellers.
The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Limited—
\$4.75, buyers.
The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co.,
Limited—\$70, buyers.
Campbell, Moore & Co., Ltd.—\$4 per share,
sellers.

EXCHANGE.
On London—Bank T. T. 2/1
Bank Bills, on demand 2/1
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 2/1
Credits at 4 months' sight 2/1
Documentary Bills, at 4 months'
sight 2/1
On Paris—Bank Bills, on demand 2.65
Credits, at 4 months' sight 2.72
On India—
T. T. 194
On Demand 195
On Shanghai—
Bank, T. T. 74
Private, 30 days' sight 74
Sovereigns (Bank's buying rate) 74.30
Silver (per oz.) 284

VISITORS AT THE HONGKONG HOTEL.
Mr. A. Andriano.
Mr. W. J. Littlewood.
Mr. T. Aoyama.
Mr. R. Lyall.
Rev. S. A. Bayle.
Baron and Baroness
Ladario.
Mr. P. C. Birch.
Mr. J. C. Babin.
Capt. A. Culickbank.
Mr. J. R. Mees.
Dr. V. Dagenberg.
Mr. C. E. Mehta.
Mr. E. H. Derrick.
Mr. T. Mitchell.
Mr. W. A. Duff.
Dr. W. Miyamoto.
Mr. C. Fenwick.
Dr. Y. Okada.
Mr. D. Galvin.
Capt. C. Pison.
Dr. T. Ishigami.
Mr. F. E. Shean.
Mr. J. Kinghorn.
Mr. Y. Yemoto.
Dr. K. Kishida.
Mr. W. Whalley.
Pro. L. Kitarato.

VISITORS AND RESIDENTS AT THE PEAK HOTEL.

Mr. J. S. Bruce.
Rev. & Mrs. Hamilton.
Miss Coe.
Mr. W. Parfitt.
Mr. H. L. Dalrymple.
Mrs. Perkins.
Mrs. Dehance.
Mrs. Robinson and
children.
Mr. J. Dowling.
Mr. Shadgett.
Mr. J. F. East.
Mr. F. H. Slaghek.
Mr. W. S. Harrison.
Mr. & Mrs. A. Findlay.
Mr. Geo. Holmes.
Mr. & Mrs. A. Findlay.
Mr. Jones.
Mr. Stokes.
Mr. MacLean.
Mr. G. L. Tomlin.
Mr. Medhurst.
Lieut. Welman.
Capt. and Mrs. Moore.
Mr. J. G. Wright.
Mr. Dipple.

MAILS EXPECTED.
THE ENGLISH MAIL.
The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Clyde*, with
the outward English mail, left Singapore on the
24th instant at noon, and may be expected here
on the 29th.

THE AMERICAN MAILS.
The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *City of Peking*,
with mails, &c., from San Francisco on the 7th
instant, left Yokohama on the 26th instant, at
daylight, and may be expected here on the 1st
proximo.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *China*, with
mails, &c., left San Francisco for this port, via
Yokohama, on the 19th instant.

NORTHERN PACIFIC MAIL.
The Northern Pacific steamship Co.'s steamer
Tacoma left Victoria, B.C., on the 13th instant
for Japan and Hongkong.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.
The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Shanghai*
left Singapore on the 21st instant, and may be
expected here to-morrow.

The steamer *Lennox* left Singapore on the
22nd instant, and may be expected here to-mor-
row.

The 'Shire' line steamer *Flintshire* left Singa-
pore on the 22nd instant, and may be expected
here to-morrow.

The China Mutual steamer *Katchidate Maru*,
from Glasgow and Liverpool, passed the Canal
on the 15th instant.

The China Mutual steamer *Katsuo*, from
Glasgow and Liverpool, passed the Canal on the
25th instant, and may be considered due at Singa-
pore on or about the 12th proximo.

**CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL
REGISTER.**
26th June, 1894.—At 4 P.M.

St. George	90.71	85	...	WSW	1	b	...
St. John	90.71	85	...	ESE	1	b	...
St. Peter	90.71	85	...	SW	1	b	...
H. ...	90.75	81	17	E	...	b	...
Victoria Park	...	...	...	E	...	...	...
Cape Race	90.77	...	...	E	...	...	...
Maunabo	90.77	...	...	E	...	...	...
Holow	...	...	...	E	...	...	...
Holow	90.69	78	69	ESE	4	o	...
Holow	90.68	84	81	WSW	5	o	...
Holow	90.67	81	81	WSW	5	o	...
Cape St. James	90.93	...	...	SW	5	c	...